

which he listed up for a long time, to gigantic proportions, so long that he had become so ill that he could not afford to retire from the railroad.

ICHBORNE.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The St. Paul & Sioux City Road.

Reply of the General Manager to the Minnesota Railroad Commissioners.

The Recent Convention of Locomotive Engineers.

The Ticket-Agents' Convention.

THE ST. PAUL & SIOUX CITY ROAD.

Mr. J. W. Bishop, General Manager of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, has written a long communication to the St. Paul Pioneer setting forth his objections to the report of J. W. Edgerton, Railroad Commissioner of Minnesota, and protesting against the proposed railroad legislation by the General Assembly of Minnesota.

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of 1853, Roger Charles Douglass

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of his mother.

Lady Tichborne, Sir James, died, and was succeeded

in 1865 Lady Tichborne in

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

MUICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Management of Edwin Booth. "Othello."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Management of the Fifth Avenue Musical Company. "Dionysus."

HOOLY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. "Worth by Millions." "The Barber of Seville." "Moral and Wagtail."

GLOBE THEATRE—Dearborn street, between Madison and Monroe. Management of Joseph K. Emmet. "Fritz Our Country German."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash Avenue and Congress streets. Variety entertainment. "The Indian Box Trick."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Management of the Handel, Hanisch, Prince of Burgundy.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Loc. 112, S. Clark street. Prof. Nathan Shepard. Subject: "Thomas Carlyle."

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—No. 10 South Clark street. "Science and Art."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO CONSUMMATES—MANY HAVE BEEN HAPPY PURCHASING OUR FINE CLOTHING. We have a large stock of Pure Coal Liver Oil and Lard. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for the cure of skin diseases. Manufactured by the House of the Short and Long, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, March 6, 1874.

Congress has been petitioned by the Iowa Legislature to inflate the currency.

The Iowa Senate has passed to a third reading the bill prohibiting the sale of wine and beer.

Base was yesterday freed from arrest by Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, who has denied a motion of arrest made by another complainant claiming \$200,000 damages for false imprisonment in San Domingo, in 1870.

By a majority of 1, the Senate yesterday accepted Senator Jayne's amendment to the Liqueur bill, providing that the Commission it will establish shall not be wholly composed of prohibitionists or the advocates of total abstinence.

The score of the Wisconsin Senate in adjourning to decide Gov. Taylor's expected veto of the St. Croix Land-Grant bill was indifferently unnecessary. Gov. Taylor last evening signed the bill, and the Senate is once more at liberty to attend to its business in the dignified way usual to State Legislatures.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Cincinnati, who had a pastorate here, led the monthly prayer-meeting yesterday. An unusual number of business men and prominent citizens were in attendance, attested by his presence. The subject of Mr. Hatfield's remarks was the necessity and value of prayer.

The Young Men's Christian Association, in concert with a number of the clergymen of this city, have issued a card requesting the churches of Chicago to set apart next Wednesday evening for a service of prayerful consideration of the recent wonderful revival of interest in the cause of temperance.

Gathorne Hardy and his clerks in the British War-Office, who have been sitting up nights and waiting for news from Sir Garnet Wolseley, have received the cheering intelligence that the expedition is safe, and has added to its trophies the King of the Ashantees, who has surrendered and is now a prisoner of war.

Senator Cameron and his Centennial were snubbed yesterday by the Senate. He notified his associates the day before that he would give them one day to come to a vote. When the subject came up the Senate listened to speeches from Senators Stockton and Bayard in favor of an international exhibition, and then went into executive session, although Mr. Cameron renewed his appeal for a concurrence of the matter.

The counsel for the Macoupin County bondholders are indefatigable. They appeared before the United States District Court at Springfield yesterday, and asked that the money lately paid by the Supervisors of the county to purge themselves of contempt should be applied upon the judgment against the county. They take the ground that, as the money with which the Supervisors cleared themselves was county money, it should be used in this way. The Court reserved its decision.

Prof. Shepherd charged in his late communication to the District of Columbia investigating Committee that he could not pay the school-teachers of the District because the grave charges made against the District Government had impaired its credit and rendered it unable to get the money. Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, who was one of the leaders in making these charges, now offers to advance money enough to pay the teachers for the month of September.

Another attempt was made yesterday to revive the franking abuse in the interest of the statesmen who get remunerations by distributing Patent-Office Reports and garden-seeds among their constituents. Mr. Shank's motion to reconsider the vote by which the restoration was defeated last week was agreed to by 123 to 103, and the bill was then reconsidered. This was the end of Mr. Shank's success. His motion to substitute Gen. Butler's franking bill was lost by 135 to 45, and the reconsidered bill was then defeated again by 111 to 120. It was lost on the vote last week by a majority of two.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger, with more business doing. Meats were in good demand, and 20@25c per lb. higher, closing at \$14.00@14.75c each, and \$6.50 per lb. higher, 50c for shoulders, 75c for short ribs, 75c for short clear, and 95c@105c for sweet-porked hams. Dressed hogs were dull and easier, \$10.00@12.50 per lb. Hogs were active and easier, at 90c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was active and firmer, closing at \$1.10c each, and \$1.00c per sack. Corn was active and 50c

higher, closing at 55c each, and 60c per sack April. Oats were quiet and 10c@12c higher, at 40c each, and 45c@48c per sack April. Rye was quiet and firm at 85@88c for current receipts. Barley was dull and irregular, at \$1.32@1.35 for No. 2. Live hogs were in better demand, and firm at \$4.00@5.50 for inferior choice. Cattle were dull and lower. Sheep declined 15c@20c, but were fairly active at the reduction.

The cause of woman is making headway in every direction. The prominent and efficient part which women are taking in the Grange-movement, and in the more transitory but not less active prayer crusade, has given it a vast social impulse. The decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in favor of woman's right to sit on the School Board has given it a legal sanction, and the Lower Houses of the Legislatures of Iowa and Michigan have both recommended that the State Constitutions be amended to give women the right of suffrage.

It is fortunate that Dinsell appreciates the importance of prompt dealing with the Indian famine. There can be no doubt that the great calamity which the English press have with singular unanimity been passing upon the attention of the impulsive English people and Government is at hand. The dispatches already begin to tell of desots by starvation, and the number of applicants for relief has doubled within a week. The Indian famine is acknowledged to be the greatest problem before the new Cabinet.

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The Committee of Ways and Means listened yesterday to the story of the degradations of Special Agent Jayne on the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., as told by one of the partners. In the accounts of five years' business, amounting to \$40,000,000, the clerk, hired by Jayne to play the spy, found an error, and that a technical one, of \$1,000. For this a forfeiture of \$170,000 was imposed, and a penalty of \$275,000 actually exacted and paid. Mr. Dodge explained to the Committee how the informers and Special Agent Jayne went to work to get the merchants in their power, and his account created much excitement and indignation in the Committee and among the spectators. Another memorial against the system of molestation has been presented to the Committee by the Board of Trade of Philadelphia.

For two months the Commissioner of Customs in the Treasury Department has been preparing a list of merchants who have defrauded in the payment of duties. This compilation covers the name of every delinquent in the country, and gives the proportions in which the duties recovered were distributed among Customs-House officers, informers, Special Agents, and the Government, and is meant to be an answer to the charges that but a fraction of these duties are paid to the Treasury. In our New York dispatches some of the figures of this record are given. In New York, for instance, forfeitures of \$3,354,245.08 were taken in ten years from merchants who attempted to evade the payment of \$195,223.20. Of this, the informers got \$10.002.66, and the Treasury \$1,506,350.83. In Chicago, duties were evaded to the amount of \$1,647.85, and the merchants were fined \$33,042.45. The Treasury got less than half of this—\$14,632.45—and the rest went to the informer and Government officers as molestation and spoils.

The Senate of the State of Iowa has before it no less than eight bills having for their object the establishment of maximum rates of charge for the transportation of freight and passengers on the different railroads of that State. A substitute for these has recently been introduced which classifies all railroad corporations according to the gross amount of their respective annual earnings per mile. The classes are three: A, where the earnings are \$4,000; B, where they are \$3,000 and less; \$4,000; C, includes all roads whose earnings are less than \$3,000 per mile a year. These roads are authorized to charge for passengers according to their classes, thus: Class A, 2 cents per mile; Class B, 35 cents; and Class C, 4 cents per mile. The bill then prescribes specific non-discriminating rates for the transportation of all kinds and classes of goods, wares, merchandise, and products on railroads belonging to each of the several classes. The bill contains the several provisions necessary to punish violations of the law, and to furnish adequate remedies to persons injured in suits in the civil courts.

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tion he proved by an affidavit from Maxell, and by an acknowledgment signed by a number of signatures were given under the condition or implied, that the paper had not been made public. When the suit was published, the men impliedly discharged him. He after a studio of his own, Mr. Healy, a man of great ability, in Florida, "always improved every possible opportunity to denounce the corrupt practices of these men, Ball, and Hiram Powers. It has been argued that the former signature may be known, not but by a gentleman who saw the Hiram Powers' signature was affixed to this, so is one of two inferences. Either it is allowable to employ minor details, or else Powers himself. The public, in the absence of information, will probably believe the former.

Professors to expose the alleged tendency to an earnest love of truth. Such a sentiment should have submitted his letter to the persons it reader that their replies might be published. As it is, he has managed to post letters as first-class frauds some seven or eight times can possibly try to justify this is sharp practice, not fair

Items of contingent expenses of Department sent in by the Secretary of the House is the following:

4 Folsom Company—15,975 pounds at cents per cent.
4 Folsom Company—114,880 pounds at cents per cent.
4 Folsom Company—57,560 pounds at cents per cent.
4 Folsom Company—60,820 pounds at cents per cent.
4 Folsom Company—88,520 pounds at cents per cent.
4 Folsom Company—59,475 pounds at cents per cent.
4 Folsom Company—60,000 pounds at cents per cent.
4 Folsom Company—56,815 pounds at cents per cent.
4 Folsom Company—73,305 pounds at cents per cent.
4 Folsom Company—73,394 pounds at cents per cent.

There is one discovery of this advanced nineteenth century which the world will fain never learn, that is justice is not the sure thing that the proverbs of the ancients have declared it to be. Shams are daily exposed, and superstitions of venerable antiquity hourly exploded, to the advancement of the race. It is a matter of doubt whether such discoveries are all fortunate. The special case which calls out these remarks is that of Mrs. Clem, the alleged murderer. She has been convicted several times of murder, and has been allowed a new trial by the Supreme Court after every conviction. So weary are the prosecuting powers become that the case has been virtually abandoned. "The County Commissioners have refused to appropriate any more money to be expended in the cause of another trial, mainly for the sake of obtaining a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of the trial. This is a very serious matter, and it is to be hoped that the trial will never be legally assisted. Their financial lubrication de- nited them, the mills of the Indians gods will cease to grind.

Burton does not exhibit that celer- ity of action which his telegraphic con- nections would appear to indicate. On the contrary, he is just beginning to take no- tice of the fact that he is not to "run" the Persian Government on his Persian railroads. He claims that two miles of road have already been surveyed and completed, and a letter dated from Teheran, Sept. 11, 1873, to the Minister of Public Works. His "late" advice by telegraph, which are generally several days overdue, as the London dailies show, lead him to anticipate a satisfactory understanding with the Shah. It is barely possible that his late advice has not yet informed him of his for- eigners of the concession. His railway system bears any relation in point of fact to his tele- graph arrangements, mule trains will be found more vividly useful in Persia than his lightning express.

was made custodian of the funds, and in the middle of December announced to the world that \$957,20 had been contributed to the worthy object by citizens of St. Louis. At the same time it published a letter from H. C. Clark, Private Secretary of Gov. Kellogg, acknowledging the receipt of \$500, which had been paid over to Mrs. Fry in New Orleans. And it comes Mrs. Charlotte Smith, editor of the *Indian Monthly*, and demands the balance, \$457,20, had never been paid to Mrs. Fry, and as to the amount to be paid to the fund "wants to know, 'how now' what the *Globe* has done with that balance. St. Louis, too, wants to know, and eager queries are pressed upon that newspaper. For once the rival papers have something to talk about in St. Louis.

Bureka, Kansas, has if the correspondent of the *Globe* is a reliable journalist, enjoyed a reputation of being one of the most orderly and quiet communities in the southern portion of the State." The anecdote he tells to maintain this bold assertion fully corroborates it, while at the same time it illustrates the value of such repudiations. A man who is an atheist, plaintiff questions the truth of the anti-slavery frontier conduct; defendant warmly maintains his character and that of his pro- gressives; plaintiff breaks his head with the Judge's coal-scuttles; defendant sits on plaintiff, fracturing the latter's arm. "Violent threats are made, pistols are mentioned," says the graphic correspondent. "But, for the sake of the parties, it is hoped that the issue will be dollars and cents, and not blows." He adds, with deep feeling, accounted for partially by the pleasing intelligence that "they are both excellent men, and are substantial citizens of good repute," whom it would, of course, be distressing to see engaged in anything like a serious difficulty. The country correspondent is remarkable for his definitions of "pleasant gentlemen," "excellent men," and "substantial citizens."

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LECTURES.

A READING IN THE SENSIBLE COTT.

Mr. Washington Hising lectured yesterday evening in the Third Unitarian Church upon the subject, "Poetry and Manhood." This was the last lecture in the course, and was not very largely attended, except by bolds of women. The effect of the lecture was better received. The atmosphere inside being quite damp and raw. Possibly a premonition of the fact, or the general unpleasance of the weather, or the fact that it was the last lecture. There was also a delay of twenty minutes in commencing the lecture, which time was spent by the audience in subdued whisperings of women of the unexpected stage-war. On the part of the lecturer, the church, this delay should have been spared him.

Dr. Powers was introduced by the Rev. Minot J. Savage, and began his lecture at 8:30. Following in a brief summary.

He read the poem in the third manhood,

and then the poem in the fourth manhood,

and so on, up to the fifth manhood,

and so on, up to the sixth manhood,

and so on, up to the seventh manhood,

and so on, up to the eighth manhood,

and so on, up to the ninth manhood,

and so on, up to the tenth manhood,

and so on, up to the eleventh manhood,

and so on, up to the twelfth manhood,

and so on, up to the thirteenth manhood,

and so on, up to the fourteenth manhood,

and so on, up to the fifteenth manhood,

and so on, up to the sixteenth manhood,

and so on, up to the seventeenth manhood,

and so on, up to the eighteenth manhood,

and so on, up to the nineteenth manhood,

and so on, up to the twentieth manhood,

and so on, up to the twenty-first manhood,

and so on, up to the twenty-second manhood,

and so on, up to the twenty-third manhood,

and so on, up to the twenty-fourth manhood,

and so on, up to the twenty-fifth manhood,

and so on, up to the twenty-sixth manhood,

and so on, up to the twenty-seventh manhood,

and so on, up to the twenty-eighth manhood,

and so on, up to the twenty-ninth manhood,

and so on, up to the thirtieth manhood,

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